
WORK can be executed at his shop, and the
work warranted.
Orders are solicited, and prompt attention ven
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and
for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

versity Edi.
Walker's Dictionary.
A variety of School Books.
May 4

L. H. PIERCE.

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., just received per advr. A. J. DeRue and for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist

WRAPPING PAPER.
405 Reams for sale by
m4 W. L. SMITH.

THOS. D. NEARES,
April 6, 1849.—[20-4]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 8, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR CONGRESS.
WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

AGENTS.
The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REMOND, Taborboro, N. C.
JOHN J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. R. SEATY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
R. S. KOONES, Richland, Onslow county.

THE CONVENTION.—We enjoyed the pleasure of attending the Democratic Convention for this District, which assembled in Clinton on Thursday, the 31st ult., and had hoped to be able to lay the official proceedings before our readers in the present number of the *Journal*, but have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances. The only copy made out at the time, was forwarded to the *Carolinian*, in Fayetteville, in the hope that it could be published in that paper of Saturday last. As our paper for last week was already published, we depended upon obtaining a copy for the present number from the *Carolinian*. Unfortunately the proceedings were received too late for publication, and we are cut off from that source, while at the same time Mr. Hill, one of the Secretaries, resident in this place, is absent at Onslow Court. Under these circumstances, we must content ourselves with such a sketch as we can make from memory.

The Convention, which was very full, assembled in the Court-House, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Thursday, and immediately proceeded to organization, by calling Captain Gee, of Fayetteville, to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. Hill, of New Hanover, and Graham, of Duplin, Secretaries. The call for delegates from the various counties was then made, and it appeared that all were represented, either directly or by proxy. Several matters relating to organization were disposed of before dinner, which was provided by the hospitality of the citizens at the house of Dr. McKay. Immediately after dinner, the Convention re-assembled for business, and adopted as a basis for voting, the representation which each county possesses in the popular branch of the State Legislature, viz:—New Hanover 2; Duplin 2; Sampson 2; Cumberland 2; Robeson 2; Brunswick 1; Bladen 1; Onslow 1; and Columbus 1. After some discussion, the two-thirds rule was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to balloting—Hon. Robert Strange, and Wm. S. Ashe and John A. Averitt, Esqs., being placed in nomination. Considerable balloting was had during the evening, but neither of the candidates obtaining the requisite majority, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

After the first balloting on Friday, Wm. S. ASHE, Esq., obtained nine out of fourteen votes. The question was then put whether this vote, although lacking a fraction of two-thirds, should not be considered conclusive, which was decided in the affirmative, and Mr. ASHE duly declared the nominee of the convention. Upon motion the nomination was, by acclamation, declared unanimous, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hill, Williams and Fulton, appointed by the chair to apprise Mr. ASHE of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same. Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the meeting, of publication, &c., were adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

We have thus in the absence of the official report, endeavored to give a brief statement of the leading features of the Convention. Perhaps we should add that the names of Gen. McKay, Mr. Dobbin, and Mr. Holmes, were, at various times proposed as compromise candidates, although, we believe, without the knowledge or consent of any of those gentlemen. It is also due to Gen. McKay to state that Mr. McDowell of Bladen county, informed the Convention, that he was personally requested by Gen. McKay, not to allow his name to be used as a candidate. We have also been requested by Mr. McDowell to make this statement explicitly and emphatically, as a contrary report had gone abroad calculated to place Gen. McKay in a false position before the district.

Altogether the Convention was characterized by the very best spirit. As might have been expected, different delegates had their several preferences which they urged warmly, yet respectfully, upon the convention, yet in no case to the disparagement of other prominent Democrats of the district. Not a word savouring of disrespect or bad feeling passed the lips of any individual present, nothing occurred to mar the harmony or weaken the good feeling with which all will unite in support of the nominee. Of that nominee, it would be superfluous for us to speak. Mr. ASHE is too well known to the Democracy of this district to require anything at our hands.

If long and faithful services, innumerable sacrifices for the good of the party, bounteous patriotism, and gentlemanly bearing, entitle a man to public support, few men have stronger claims upon his own party, or upon the district in general, than Mr. ASHE. We feel confident that he will receive a liberal, harmonious and united support.

P. S.—Since the above article was in type, we have received a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, sent to us by the Editor of the *Carolinian*, which follows:

THURSDAY, May 31st, 1849.

On motion, the Convention was organized by calling James R. Gee to the chair and appointing Stephen Graham and William Hill Secretaries.

The following gentlemen took seats in the Convention, as delegates from the respective counties:

Duplin—A. J. Grady, N. P. Mathis, W. R. Ward, C. O. Hurst, H. Newkirk, J. G. Dickson, J. W. Blount, William Faison, H. Sullivan, S. Graham.

Onslow—James Fulton, alternate.
New Hanover—James I. Bryan, T. Tate, T. H. Williams, John McAuslin, Edward D. Hall.

Brunswick—William Hill, alternate.
Columbus—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thos. Bunting, alternates.
Robeson—William McNeill, Jr., J. W. Reagan.

Cumberland—Jas. McKethan, John Stewart, Arthur Melvin, Josiah E. Bryan, Robert C. Bryan, J. R. Gee, M. Wilson.

Bladen—Jas. Roberson, Jr., J. A. McDow, K. C. Wright, Thomas McDowell, J. J. Kemp, J. C. Wooten.

Sampson—Joel Hines, I. W. Lane, James Bennett, F. B. Milford, Thos. I. Faison, Jno. Colwell, P. Murphy, G. W. Robinson, A. Herring, H. Herring, Neil Campbell, Whitney Royal, Jno. R. Erroll, Thos. Bunting, Wm. Fryar, A. Brown, A. B. Chesnut, Josiah Johnson, Jno. R. Beaman, M. I. Faison, N. Johnson, Wm. McKay, G. H. Daughter.

On motion, it was Resolved, That each county in Convention cast the same number of votes, to which they are entitled in the lower House of the Legislature.

On motion it was further Resolved, that two-thirds of the whole number of votes be necessary to the choice of a candidate.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot, Averitt received one vote, Strange received seven votes, Ashe received five votes.

After a number of ballots, no one being chosen, the Convention adjourned until tomorrow 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 1st June, 1849.

Convention met according to adjournment, and proceeded immediately to ballot, which resulted as follows:—Ashe nine, Strange five. No choice being effected, it was moved and carried that one member from each county be appointed a committee to recommend some course for the adoption of the Convention.

Committee returned and reported as follows, viz:—

It is recommended that the Convention adopt the sense of the last vote, and declare Mr. Ashe the candidate.

Upon the question of the reception of this report, it was adopted by a vote of eleven to three.

Upon motion, Mr. Ashe was unanimously declared the candidate.

Upon motion, Messrs. Hill, Fulton, and Williams, as representatives of Brunswick, New Hanover and Onslow, were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Ashe of his nomination.

Upon motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Chairman then addressed the Convention in a few appropriate remarks, returning his thanks for the honor which had been conferred on him by placing him in the chair of the Convention.

A motion was then made and carried, that the democratic papers of this Congressional District be requested to publish these proceedings.

Upon motion, Convention adjourned *sine die*.
JAMES R. GEE, Chm.
WM. HILL, Secretary.

ACCEPTED.—From the annexed correspondence it will be seen that Mr. ASHE has accepted the nomination tendered to him by the Clinton Convention. The following is the correspondence:

CLINTON, June 1st, 1849.

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Democratic party of the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, assembled on the 31st ult., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent the District in the next Congress of the United States, you were unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Convention, and the undersigned appointed a committee to apprise you of your nomination, and request your acceptance of the same.

Permit us, sir, in the discharge of our duty, to add the expression of our own wishes to those of the Convention, and to hope that you will be enabled to give a favorable response to the trust reposed in you by your fellow-citizens. With sentiments of high respect, we are, sir, yours, &c.,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, } Comm.
WM. HILL, }
JAMES FULTON, }

WILMINGTON, June 5th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication, informing me of the action of the Clinton Convention, has just been received. In accepting the nomination made by the Convention, it would be unbecoming for me to feign regret that some other person had not been selected, who would have been able to render more efficient service in the councils of our country, for I feel assured that I owe the distinguished honor conferred upon me more to your kind partiality than to any qualification of my own. But I can confidently promise you in return for this manifestation of confidence, so flattering to my feelings, a strict and fervent effort to advance and strengthen those democratic principles to the influence of which I conscientiously believe the unexampled prosperity of our glorious Union is, in a great measure, to be attributed. You will please accept of my most grateful acknowledgments for the polite and friendly manner in which you discharged the duty imposed on you as the selected organs of the Convention.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WM. S. ASHE.

To Messrs. Thomas H. Williams, William Hill and James Fulton, Committee.

THE CONVENTION.—THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.—We are sorry to see that our convention does not seem to please the Observer, although we must confess we hardly expected that it would. The democrats of this district have a long time since ceased to look for approbation from the Observer, and generally take the liberty of settling their own matters in their own way, without caring for its opposition. Our motive now is, not to find fault with it for being displeased with the Convention, but to correct some errors into which "reports" have led it. In the first place, then, Judge STRANGE never received 8 votes.

In the second place, no majority was obtained for any candidate previous to the final vote, save in one instance, where Mr. DOBBIN, whose name was introduced as a compromise candidate, obtained that number, and during the "fifty" balloting of which the Observer speaks, no clear majority was obtained for any candidate. Another important error into which "report" has led the Observer, is the assertion that the Bladen and Robeson delegations refused to the last to sanction the nomination. This is not so. After the decisive vote had been taken, a resolution was introduced, declaring the nomination unanimous. This resolution was passed in open Convention without dissenting voice.

Of that "wrangling" of which the Observer heard, we were on the spot, could hear nothing. Men, of course, expressed their views freely and plainly. It was for every purpose they went there, but we have yet to learn by what right the organ of the "decency" party characterizes free discussion among free men as "wrangling."

THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES has decided in favor of changing the election law of that State, so as to keep the polls open only one day instead of three. It is yet to be acted on by the Senate. We hope the change will be made.

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CLINTON.—We have seldom been more pleased with any excursion, than we were with our visit to Clinton, during the sitting of the Convention last week. It was the first opportunity we had possessed of meeting and mingling with the Democratic people of the 7th district, and has left behind impressions which we would not willingly forget. To the people of Clinton more especially, our thanks are due for their kindness and hospitality, the recollection of which will cause our visit to their beautiful village, to be treasured up as a green spot in our memory, which no lapse of time can wither or efface. We do not remember ever before feeling so proud of the name of a Democrat, as when we stood among the representatives of the indomitable Democracy of the seventh district. After all, the sturdy independent farmers of our country, are the bone and sinew of the Democratic party, and of the Union itself, and our strongest faith in the perpetuity of our republican institutions is founded upon the fact, that ours is essentially an agricultural people. May they long continue to be so!

OUR OUTSIDE.—We would call the attention of our readers of both parties to the letter of Mr. Lippard, which will be found on our outside. Mr. Lippard's declaration that he never sought for no desired office, bears all the marks of truth, but however that may be, however much the advocates of Gen. Taylor may impugn the motives of Mr. Lippard in writing this letter, not one of them, that we have yet seen, has had the audacity to deny, or attempt to deny, the facts it sets forth. We hope that the Democratic press far and near will give it to the people. Let the people have light. Let them see the deception and unworthiness of which Gen. Taylor and his clique have been guilty. Let them see the value of such promises as were made during the last canvass, not so much by way of re-creation for the past, as to guard against such deception in future. To the Democratic press alone can the people look for genuine information upon these matters. We hope that they will prove themselves worthy of their high and holy calling.

THE HERON FAMILY.—On Wednesday night we had the pleasure of a genuine pleasure—of witnessing the performance of this talented family, and we would advise all our citizens who are desirous of whiling away an evening agreeably and innocently, to "go and do likewise." Some of Miss Heron's songs are very beautiful, and one—the "Low Backed Car"—is perfectly inimitable. Little Agnes, as "Peter" and "Robin," is a perfect comicality in her way; and in fact the whole company succeeded perfectly in all they attempted. Give them a call to-night, by all means.

MR. STOCKWELL'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, is really a remarkable work of art, both for its immense size and its beautiful execution. The scenes on the upper Mississippi are "beautiful exceedingly," and to any one shut up from day to day within the compass of brick walls, a glance at the exuberant richness of nature, in her primitive loveliness, as mirrored forth on Mr. Stockwell's canvass, is perfectly refreshing. How we wish we were rich, so that we might ramble at will through the glorious works of nature, and, like a genuine lover, worship her when "unadorned, adorned the most." Seriously, many of the scenes are unsurpassable, and whether they actually resemble those they purport to portray, or are mere works of fancy, they have enough intrinsic beauty to repay a visit—if the weather was not quite so oppressive.

DECLINED THE HONOR.—We learn that Jas. W. Bryan, Esq., of Newbern, who received the nomination of the Federal Convention for the Eighth District, has declined the honor of being beaten by Mr. Lane. What course will be pursued by his party, we have not yet learned. Mr. Satterthwaite of Pitt, is spoken of.

P. S. The Newbernian, of the 5th inst., contains Mr. Bryan's card to the free men of the 8th district, declining the nomination, on account of ill health. John Blackwell, Esq., President of the late federal convention at Washington, also publishes a card in the Newbernian, requesting the old delegates to meet again, in Washington, on the 19th inst., to select another candidate.

CHOLERA.—Somehow we are very incredulous in regard to most of the cholera rumors that are afloat. It does seem that the great majority of cases would at any other time be set down as diseases incident to the season, or the result of improper food, such as green fruit, and other things tending to derange the natural function of the bowels. For our own part, we must say that we have never yet known a case of cholera that we did not attribute to some cause altogether different from contagion or anything of the kind. So far, no symptoms have shown themselves nearer to us than Norfolk, Va., and there it does not seem to be looked upon with any feelings of apprehension. Charleston is free from its visitation, and little or no fears are entertained in that city. A belief is prevalent, founded, we believe, upon actual observation, that the disease never breaks out in a pine region, having completely shunned the pine lands of Alabama, Georgia, &c. If this be true, and we see no reason to question it, our citizens in this section of the State need be under no apprehension from its ravages. We hardly think it will pay Wilmington a visit.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.—Joseph S. Murphy, Esq., has been proscribed from the office of Surveyor of this port, and John Cowan, Esq., appointed in his stead. Cause, "opinion's sake."

The citizens of Wilmington, who are acquainted with the qualifications of both gentlemen, are the best judges of the prudence and propriety of this change. We dare any person to say that Mr. Murphy was wanting in either "honesty" or "capacity" or "fidelity" nor can one instance be shown, wherein he has "prostituted his office for political purposes." The only charge against Mr. Murphy must have been, that he is now, and always was, from his youth up, a staunch and consistent Democrat.

I have no friends to reward—no enemies to punish.—GEN. TAYLOR.

HENRY K. NASH, Esq., of Orange county, is announced as the Federal candidate in the Guilford district, in opposition to Hon. Abram Venable.

The marriage notice from Duplin requires a name to the letter accompanying it before we can publish it.

FROM TEXAS.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Texas, Galveston papers to the 24th of May have been received. The steamer Yacht arrived at Galveston on the 21st, from Matagorda, having on board, amongst other passengers, some fifteen returning emigrants, who had started for California with the Fremont Association, and one who belonged to Webb's company, and others to a company from Ohio. The party have been as far as San Fernando. On their return (says the Galveston News) they were overtaken by a report that a number of Americans of different companies, in all about 150, had attempted to pass through Mexico without passports, were opposed by the Mexicans, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the imprisonment of the Americans. This report is, however, founded on rumor merely. Those who have returned testify they will be followed by at least two-thirds of the remainder. The cholera had made its appearance at several places along the route, and was raging to an alarming extent.

The Indians continue their depredations beyond the Nueces and the Rio Grande. A party of mustangers came in to Col. Kianey's ranch of Barnanco Blanco, on the Nueces, and reported that they had been attacked by a large body of Indians, who killed four of their number and drove off about four hundred head of horses. Col. Kianey and Mr. Mann have empowered Capt. Sutton to raise a company of thirty men at their expense, to be stationed here and range the adjacent country. It is reported that the Indians recently crossed the river, went into the town of Camargo, killed several persons and drove off some horses.

The cholera has broken out at Victoria, and is committing fatal ravage.

A NEW PANORAMIC VIEW.—It is said that an enterprising artist out West is about to exhibit a new panoramic view, to be entitled "Whig promises and performances," embracing scenes before and after the election. It is said to be sublime, affecting, and sometimes even ludicrous, from its rapid changes. We understand that the painter has contracted an incurable squint, in his effort to portray the remarkably crooked course of the principal characters.

THE REJECTED ONES.—Among the rumored appointments, we find that of Ex-Gov. Graham of N. C., to be minister to Spain, vice Judge Saunders recalled. We don't like to be inquisitive, but still somehow or other we would like to know how Messrs. Stanley and Barringer of this State, feel on the subject of the mission to Spain. Don't they feel a little, just a little slighted, after their patriotic and disinterested services in favor of "Old Zerk" last fall. It does look as if the old gentlemen and his cabinet considered their appointments "not fit to be made." This is very ungrateful of him, after one, at least, of the Hon. gentleman, Mr. Barringer, had announced his intention of not being a candidate for Congress in anticipation of this appointment. We are aware of grumblings, "not loud but [very] deep," among certain sections of the Taylor party in this State, in consequence of the appointment of Ex-Gov. Graham. So it goes, this "no spoils" party not only envy the Democrats the possession of any office, but they actually envy each other. Never mind Gen. Taylor, fight away, we don't care a pin which whips. It will be all the same in four years. The Kilkenny cats were great cats, and the Federal politicians are great politicians, and destined for the same fate as their illustrious prototypes, the cats aforesaid.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—All attempts to stay the overflow at New Orleans have proved abortive. Capt. GARR, charged with the duty of "staying the waters that poured through the *saucy crevasse*," has given up in despair, and acknowledges his failure. He says: "I acknowledge my failure. I have exhausted my talent and energy, and find them inadequate. There is very little, if any, hope, that the main crevasse can be stopped." Great fears are entertained for the health of the city after the cessation of the inundation, from the vast amount of slime and filth deposited by the waters. The action of an almost tropical sun upon the residuum of the waters, cannot but be destructive to health. The June rise in the river is awaited with fear and trembling.

Grand Arch Masons.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for the State of North Carolina, assembled at Masonic Hall, in this town, on Monday last, and continued in session till Wednesday evening.

The following officers, elected at this convention, were installed Wednesday forenoon: M. E. P. W. Fanning, of Wilmington, G. H. P. " " Lewis Bond, " " Tarboro, G. K. " " W. W. Brickell, " " Halifax, G. S. " " T. W. Brown, " " Wilmington, G. T. " " R. G. Rankin, " " G. Sec'y " " A. P. Repton, " " G. Chapl. " " J. W. Cosby, " " Raleigh, G. Marell.

The G. H. P. appointed M. E. Comb, W. J. Hill, of Raleigh, D. G. H. P. and Comp., John Banks, Grand Tyler.

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.—After all, we don't know that our Federal friends are quite so much to blame in being a little greedy and fond of the spoils. There is much of human nature and the spirit of prophecy in the manner in which they excuse themselves. They say that they have not had a chance for twenty years past, and as much as intimate that they don't expect another chance for twenty years to come. In this last idea, they perfectly express our sentiments. We don't think they will, nor for God knows how long after, if they wait for Federal ascendancy again to bring them into power. All that is wanted to re-establish the full sway of Democracy, is for its opponents to get power for one term, and the people become so disgusted that they take effectual means to prevent their again exercising it within the limits of that generation. Go on, gentlemen, go on, it's your last chance, so you had better make the most of it.

SANTA ANNA.—The New Orleans Delta says that Santa Anna has recently furlinuated from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of 300 octavo pages, to the accusations of treason brought against him in [Mexican] Congress by one of the representatives, Senor Gamboa. The wily ex-president makes out, as usual, a good case.

CHOLERA NOT IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers say that the case of Mr. Orndorf, reported to have died in that place from cholera, turns out to be simply a case of aggravated diarrhoea.

THE JEWELRY.—Once upon a time, gold was thought rather precious than otherwise, and men, even in California, were content to pick a pound or two at a time, but by a later account from that famed Eldorado, we learn that some of the miners have got tired of hunting for such common trash as gold, and will be satisfied with nothing short of diamonds, emeralds, and so forth. It is said that one person has found a diamond as big as a hen's egg, which he values at \$200,000, while others are picked a great many other precious stones; so that in fact they bid fair to be shortly "in town with a pocket full of rocks."—*Strange, if true.*

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A GENERAL WAR.—The foreign news by the Niagara is strangely portentous of a general European war, which will decide the issue whether Europe will be, in the language of Napoleon, Republican or Consack. Whether the despotism of Russia and Austria will prevail over the onward tendency of the age, under more liberal governments; and whether governors are made for nations, or nations for governors. The unexpected repulse of the French from Rome—the victory of the Roman Republicans over the mercenaries of the butcher Ferdinand of Naples—the advance of the Austrians upon the Roman States—the refusal of the Pope to be reinstated by force—the magnificent victories of the Hungarians over the Austrians—but above all, the intimation of France and England that they cannot permit Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary and Germany, all seem to point to an inevitable crisis in the relations of the old world. After a sleep of centuries, the natural affinities of race and nation re-assert their sway, in spite of the arbitrary allotments of despotic power. The Italians demand Italy. The Hungarians and Poles, a kindred race, demand a united serfdom national government. The Germans demand, and will have, a united Germany; and in all these, men demand their natural rights as freemen. The struggle will undoubtedly be a long and a gloomy one. The oppressors are entrenched in the high places of power and influence. They possess a machinery perfected by long ages of tyranny—they command the arms, treasures, and armies of Europe—their Generals are able and experienced. In all this, the advantage seems to be on their side. But to oppose to this, the Republicans possess the energy of a new system, whose foundation is not laid in worn out prescription, but in the hearts and feelings of the people. The military system of the European States forces every man to be a soldier, not merely in name but in fact—every man in the militia of the German States, including the territories of Austria, has to serve from two to five years in the army, so that German or Hungarian peasantry only wants enrolment and leaders to be instantly a disciplined army. When Russia, Prussia, and Austria, partitioned Poland, they laid the foundation of future trouble, perhaps ruin, for themselves. The exiled Poles, soldiers by profession, thirsting for vengeance upon their spoilers, are every ready to flock to the standard of resistance wherever it is reared. Britain proved this in our revolutionary struggle—Austria feels it now in the victories gained by the Hungarian leaders under Polish Generals. The Russians have felt it in Circassia, where native valor, guided by Polish science, has baffled the utmost efforts of the Imperial armies. Should France and England be forced to take part in the present struggle, we may look for the establishment of a united Polish and Hungarian nationality as a barrier against the designs of Russia—of an independent Italian kingdom between France and Austria, and perhaps of a Germany, composed of a confederation of the minor States, to preserve the independence of Central Germany against the designs of Austria and Prussia. But at all events, we must and will have fighting, and fighting on a large scale too. We know that as a general rule, manslaughter is inconvenient as an element of civil society, but like many other unpleasant things, it sometimes becomes necessary. The body politic, as well as the natural body, may, and does at times, become plethoric, and nothing but depletion can restore it to a healthy state. The old nations of Europe are unquestionably growing too populous. The cholera has not had the effect of materially thinning it out, and war seems inevitable to finish what pestilence has left uncompleted.

WE notice a scheme going the rounds of the papers, proposing that one hundred persons shall become responsible, in conjunction with the State, for the whole amount of stock in the Central Railroad. This, we venture to say, will never be done. The proposition, at present, proceeds from Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnson county, who offers to become one of the hundred persons to take the amount of individual subscription, in equal shares of ten thousand dollars each. This scheme was agitated in the Western part of the State during the spring, and we thought, from what we then heard, abandoned. But we may be mistaken; such a scheme might succeed, but we think not.

If the Editor of the Journal had done us the honor to read our paper, he would have seen that repeatedly, for years before the late election, we deprecated Proscription, as introduced by the Jackson Administration, for the reason, among others, that it was impossible to put an end to the system after it was once established; that upon a change of politics in the Government, many removals must and would be made; and we are still opposed to proscribing honest and faithful office holders—at the same time that we think there are thousands of Locofocos yet in, who have prostituted their offices to political purposes, or who were put in place of Whigs who were removed, or who are incapable or unfaithful. All such we think Gen. Taylor might properly remove.

Proscription for years before the late election. Exactly so! all true—every word of it; but now your party is in power, Proscription is all right—just what we said, can't put an end to the system now, no, by no means can it be done. But you are "still opposed to proscribing honest and faithful office holders." Then we suppose you condemn the removal of Messrs. Jones, McRae, Pastieus, Bryan and Selby, in this State. Not even the Observer will dare say these gentlemen are not "honest and faithful," and also "capable," or that they "have prostituted their offices to political purposes." So you acknowledge the corn, Mr. Observer, that you "did deceive your readers," in telling them Gen. Taylor had "no enemies to punish, no friends to reward." That's honest.

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Monday, June 4, 1849.

From the Washington Union, May 26.

THE APPEAL OF A TAYLOR DEMOCRAT.

In compliance with Mr. Lippard's request, we lay the following communication before our readers. It is a bold, animated, and stirring appeal to the President. We have no doubt, with its author, that thousands of democrats were induced to vote for General Taylor in consequence of his pledges; and we doubt not that almost all of them will abandon his administration in consequence of his having violated these pledges.

The following letter carries force with it, because its main statements are facts. Taylor could never have been elected without the vote of the Taylor democrats, and he could never have obtained their votes without the pledges he gave. We call the reader's attention particularly to the correspondence which passed between Mr. Lippard and General Taylor during the campaign. The letter of Mr. L. to Mr. T. has been frequently published, but Mr. L.'s letter to the General is now for the first time given to the world. This letter sheds light upon the General's. It shows why the General wrote his letter, and how it is to be interpreted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1849. Will you pardon me if I make bold to say a few words with you in explanation of the reasons which induced me to support you for the office of President of the United States? These reasons may also give some idea of the motives which swayed hundreds of thousands of our countrymen.

I am no politician, never yet asked for an office, and certainly shall not ask one at your hands. In speaking to you, I do not lay claim to any political influence. I am backed by no clique; I control no body of voters; I only speak to you as a citizen of the United States, and as a man, beyond my vote, and the truth which I utter.

In the year 1847, while a member of the Democratic Association of the county of Philadelphia, I began the first of a series of four works upon the history of Mexico. The first book of the series was intended to compare a history of your campaign in Mexico. While writing that work, I became vividly impressed with the frankness, the iron common sense, the unswerving sincerity of your character. Sick of the warfare of parties, I looked to you as the man who had been called by Providence to put an end to the miserable business of this warfare, by assuming the position of WASHINGTON—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And this idea of your character, embodied in the work to which reference is made, was diffused by its pages among a class of voters who were distinguished by the fact that they were a class of voters who, imbued with the progressive spirit of Christianity, are opposed to the principles of the whig party, as embodied in the history of the whig corporation of Philadelphia, and who are in favor of judicial and national reform, and who are in favor of the freedom of the public domain and the right of labor to the harvest of its soil. This idea induced me to desert my party associations, break party lines, and advocate Zachary Taylor as the candidate of the people.

In the month of April, 1848, your chances for the presidency were vague and uncertain. The whig politicians in Philadelphia—at least the most prominent of them—all fairly laughed at the mention of your name in connection with that high office. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, it was the earnest hope of thousands of the democratic masses that you would receive the nomination at the hands of the representatives of the democratic party. This hope proved fruitless. But at the whig convention, assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1848, party lines were finally broken; the very spirit and front of the whig party were crushed; Henry Clay, hallored for in the name of the whig party, failed to receive its votes, and Zachary Taylor, nominated "IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE," was presented to the people without any other platform than his own influence from the spirit and manliness of his party.

Doubtless, you have often had described to you the scenes which marked the history of this June convention—the dismay of the whig politicians of the veritable whig school—the curses, both loud and deep, with which they breathed your name—the three-fold sacrifice of whig principles, whig platforms, and Henry Clay, at the feet of Zachary Taylor.

Nominae at this convention, amid the ruins of whigism, and nominated in the name of the people, the whig party did not dare to claim you as a veritable whig, of the true whig school, until about the 5th of July, 1848, when new came to Philadelphia that Hon. Baitte Peyton had, in New Orleans, solemnly endorsed you as a whig, and placed your feet somewhere amid the ruins of the demolished whig platform.

This statement gave irrepressible pain to thousands of our friends in Pennsylvania. Well aware that you had not been nominated as the candidate of any party, certain that you could not by any chance be elected in the name or on the platform of the whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your mediocrity in position—were indignant and angry. Mr. Peyton, with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded. They felt that either Mr. Peyton was in error, or that Zachary Taylor had falsified his often-repeated pledges.

Under the influence of this wide-spread feeling, I made bold to write and send you the following letter. Its very abruptness of style indicates the sincerity which impelled its composition:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1848. GENERAL: Will you regard a word from a friend as impertinent or obtrusive? It is a great deal of reluctance that I am induced to say you again; but having faith in you now, as I have ever since I pledged my literary reputation to you in my book—"The Legends of Mexico, or Battles of the World"—I make bold to say a frank word to the General of the people.

This is the case. With thousands of democrats in this State, I depend upon your declaration that you would in no case be the President of a party, but the President of the people.

On this ground the democrats of Pennsylvania will vote for you, not for the whig party, but for the whig candidate, to be run as a whig, elected as a whig, and under whig issues.

If this be the case, the State of Pennsylvania will be lost to Taylor and the country. I do not believe that to be the case. Those who think with me in this country do not believe it. But to set the matter at rest, will you answer this letter with one line? and with that line the democratic hundreds and thousands of Pennsylvania will move in one body for you.

General, do not reject this appeal from a man who loves you for your battles, and the moral grandeur displayed in them; but loves you, first and last, because you have taken the position of WASHINGTON—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And as for the line, simply: "I am, still, the candidate, not of a party exclusively; but of a candidate at all, the candidate of the whole people."

GEORGE LIPPARD.

Here, General, was the whole case, plainly stated in a line. You were here told that if the attempt was made to elect you as a whig, and upon whig issues, the State of Pennsylvania would certainly be lost to Taylor and the country. At that time, with thousands of democrats, I believed that your election as the candidate of the people would subvert the best interests of the country. And what was your reply to this letter, which appealed to the best feelings of your nature? On the 6th of August I received your answer, which I annex:

[Private.] BYRON ROSS, (L.A.) July 24, 1848. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th inst., asking me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the presidency, has been duly received.

In reply, I have to say that I am NOT a PARTY CANDIDATE, and if elected, shall not, as you say, "Preserve or destroy the Union, or the Territory of the whole people."

I am, dear Sir, with high respect and regard, your most obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. GEORGE LIPPARD, esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

This, you well remember, was after you had accepted the whig nomination, in a letter which said nothing at all about whig principles.

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politicians.

Whig papers in New York denounced it as a "locofoco" forgery. The North American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of Henry Clay, and now a northern organ of the Secretary of State) seized upon the word "Protest," and in every column assailed the person to whom the letter was addressed, as the betrayer of your confidence. Other journals, however, which circulated among the masses, hailed this letter with unqualified approval.

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration embraced in this letter, I, for one, could not have advocated your election, nor given you my vote. Certain it is, that without this declaration, you could not have gained the vote of Pennsylvania, famous for her old democratic majority of "twenty-five thousand."

What was the result of this letter, and of the excitement immediately consequent upon its publication? The whig party in Pennsylvania, with the exception of a few names, withdrew from the contest, and the whig party, as a body, was scattered.

The democrats were asked to vote for you as the independent candidate—the candidate of the people—as the man who had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. In fact, as Zachary Taylor, who, in case of his election, would not be President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my democratic fellow-citizens, and, on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that you could not, in any event, be the President of a party, much less the creature of a party. Upon your own solemn declaration, I honestly advocated you as "the President of the whole people."

I did not for a moment indulge the thought that you could ever become the centre of a mere party administration. Had I been told by you, that you would ever become the head of an administration, made up of whig politicians, I could not, in any case, have advocated your claims, nor would you have received the votes of a hundred democrats in Pennsylvania.

Now, General, the smoke of the contest has cleared away. You are the President. Elected upon the faith of your solemn pledges, you are at the head of the government.

Have you fulfilled these pledges? Ask your own heart—call back that iron purpose, that cleaving integrity, which bore you through the carnage of Buena Vista—survey the faces of your cabinet, and the faces of those partisans of your cabinet who now storm the White House for the spoils of office. Answer me! I have a right to ask an answer.

Was it not your duty to see that every citizen, and I believed you, and told my fellow-citizens that you had never broken your word, and could not forget to-morrow what you pledged to day?

Was that letter of July 24, which I bore through the carnage of Buena Vista, to me, a lie in my mouth? To you for your "independence of party" in October, in order to find you in May at the head of a mere cabal of a party? Did you make a dupe of me, so that I might become a tool in the hands of a party, and I believed you, and told my fellow-citizens that you had never broken your word, and could not forget to-morrow what you pledged to day?

You know that the whig party of itself, or by its own issues, could never have accomplished its election. You know that the whig leaders, fresh from the slaughter of Buena Vista, were not to be trusted for twenty-four hours sacrificed to whigism the best interests which God implanted in his nature—could never have elevated you to the presidential chair.

You were elected by democratic votes—The vote of the democratic masses was not bought with silver, gold, or the force of office, but won to you by your pledges.

And now, sir, you will allow me to ask you one or two questions:

In what part of your administration are the democrats most represented?

Among the army of office-hunters who now besiege the doors of the White House, how many of your democratic supporters can you discover?

Sir, the truth must be told; and as I suppose you earnestly and sincerely, I will tell the truth with most unfeigned frankness.

Your election has been fruitful only in discontent and dissatisfaction. Elected in the name of the people, you are surrounded by advisers chosen not even from the manhood of the whig party, but from the whig ranks, and trimmers. These advisers seek to enslave upon the country, on a colossal scale, a system of error and misrule such as disgraced the age in the shameful expenditure of the Girard bequest by the whig corporation of Philadelphia.

Had you been elected as a whig, and upon the strength of any known whig creed, I would not complain. Is it not a painful thought that you, the man of the people, should sit there in Washington as the leader of the mere fragment of a party—as the embodiment not of a whig party, but of the whig party, and its principles, and rights its battles in the sun, but of a whigism which works in darkness, gathers strength by unholy coalitions, and builds its power upon broken pledges?

And now, sir, as I wash my hands of the last traces of the whig party, and as I regret that I ever acted the part which your pledges made me act, you at least must admit that I never served with the hope of office—that I have always been among that humble band who, working well and long for you, under the impression that they also worked for the good of the country, and who never accept office at your hands, for free hands which were free at Buena Vista—free in the late campaign—are now tied by the manacles which have been fashioned from the very ruins of the whig party.

GEORGE LIPPARD.

To President ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Erison's Condensing and Distilling Apparatus—Extract from the Journal of James C. Baker, commanding the United States transport steamer Alabama, on her voyage from New Orleans to Chagres and back, in March last:

"The condensing apparatus for making fresh water for the crew, from sea water, was admirably constructed, and worked well, gallons, if necessary, per twenty-four hours, enabling us to dispense with at least three thousand gallons of water, which weight can be carried in fuel or cargo. We drank this water from choice during the whole voyage; it was as clear as the purest spring water."

The Boston Journal says that the Alabama has Erison's condensing and distilling apparatus, which enables her to keep the water in the boilers sufficiently fresh to prevent any incrustation of salt, and to save the loss of fuel by blowing off, as well as to supply plenty of water for the crew.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLISHED—No. 38.]—An Act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the said treaty, and to report to the President, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the said treaty, and to report to the President, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the said treaty, and to report to the President, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the said treaty, and to report to the President, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the said treaty, and to report to the President, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

ment of money out of the treasury on estimate or account, subject to the interest adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First or Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land Office, of supervision, inspection, and management, of the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Interior shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the duties of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the public lands, and shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to